2: Jochelson E-5 (1884-1902) 1933 Yakut

mining, smelting, forging, and smithing required a sedentary life. While some families of a clan, or even some members of a family, were engaged in the iron industry, their relatives nomadized with their herds. Caves may have served as temporary shelters during the winter when the wet walls became frozen and a fire was used as protection from the cold. 172

Objects of Yakut culture were traced by Petri and other Siberian archaeologists in excavations not only in Cis-Baikalia, but also in the valleys of the Birusa, Angara, Murina, Kuda, Selenga, Kichega, and Tunka rivers; on the upper course of the Lena, and in the Orkhon country. Thus, the Yakut must have been the horse and cattle breeding tribe which formerly lived around Lake Baikal and in the region of the upper course of the Lena. Having been separated from the common Turkic stem, they were gradually forced to the north, through Cis-Baikalia, the northern districts of Irkutsk Province, and then along the valley of the Lena to their present abode. Archaeological research along this route and in Yakut Province may give a firmer foundation for the above conjectures as to Yakut prehistory. Unfortunately, nothing has been accomplished in this field of investigation in the past.

But where are we to search for the original home of the Yakut? We have previously noted that one tradition connects the Yakut with the Kirghiz.[1] Radloff connects the Yakut with the Soyot or Uriankhai of the Sayan region. Samoilovich, the student of the Turkic languages, classifies the Yakut and Uigur in one group.

In connection with an iron tobacco pipe of Chinese form, found in his Cis-Baikalian excavations, Petri states that the Yakut also manufacture such pipes at present and refers to Sierosevski[1] who remarks that the pipe pattern was adopted from the Chinese by the ancestors of the Yakut in remote times when they lived somewhere in central Asia and had an active intercourse with China.

Historical Migrations

In the thirteenth century, the Yakut were already in the region of Lake Baikal, having been isolated from other Turkic tribes by the Mongol invasion of that century. The Mongolian Buryat, who came from the banks of the Upper Amur, forced the Yakut, with their horses and cattle, to move down the Lena River. On their way to their present habitat, they fought the war-like Tungus, who finally retreated to the mountainous portions of Yakut Province and the Yakut occupied the Lena River Valley to its mouth, and all its tributaries. After the occu- 173 167

[1]Ibid, 345, Fig. 61.

[1] [Cf. p. 54, category 539 -- ANALYST]

2: Jochelson E-5 (1884-1902) 1933 Yakut

175 AFTER THE OCCU-
●167 pation of the Lena River (1632) by the Russians and the establishment of the fortress of Yakutsk, some Yakut divisions moved to the most distant parts of the country, and even crossed the Verkhoyansk Mountain Ridge to escape taxation. After curbing the resistance of the Tungus and Yukaghir, the Yakut settled the Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma valleys, as well as some localities between these rivers. About the same time, some Yakut crossed the Stanovoi Mountain Ridge and came to the shore of the Okhotsk Sea. Some hunting and trading Yakut went to the south of the Stanovoi Ridge and appeared in the valleys of the northern tributaries of the Amur River.

Initial Contact with Russians

175 Starting from the Mangaseya settlement and Yeniseisk the Russians approached the Yakut country by two routes. In 1601 Mangaseya was founded on the Taz River, but the settlement was soon transferred to the Yenisei River at the mouth of the Turukhan. Yeniseisk was founded in 1619 and about the same time the Yeniseisk Russians first learned of a great river to the east, the Lena. The same rumor reached Mangaseya a year later. While the route from Yeniseisk to the Lena was along the Upper Tunguska, that from Mangaseya was up the Lower Tunguska. Both these rivers are eastern tributaries of the Yenisei.

The Turukhantzy, a hunting party of forty, led by a man named Penda, used the first route shortly before 1630. They ascended the Lower Tunguska, traversed the Chechinsky hills, and reaching the Lena, descended it to the present site of Yakutsk. Then he returned up the river to where Verkholensk is now situated. Thence he made his way across the Buryat steppe to the Angara River, a tributary of the Upper Tunguska, ascended it, and returned to Turukhansk by way of the Upper Tunguska and Yenisei. This was a remarkable journey for the time.

The Mangaseya Cossacks in 1630 selected a route along the Viliui River, a tributary of the Lena. The leader, Martin Vasilyev, with thirty Cossacks proceeded from the Lower Tunguska to the Viliui River, descended it to the Lena, and exacted tribute from the Yakut they encountered. According to his report the Chona and Viliui rivers were at that time inhabited by Tungus clans.[1]

The development of the relations between the Russians and the Yakut will be further discussed in the section on History.

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[1]Fischer, I., *The History of Siberia*, 1774 (In Russian), 361–362; Berg, L., History of Geographical Discoveries in the Yakut Country (*Iakoutie. A Series of Articles published under the editorship of P. Wittenburg by the Russian Academy of Sciences*, pp. 1–38, Leningrad, 1927, in Russian).

2: Jochelson E-5 (1884-1902)1933 RV2 Yakut RV2
HISTORICAL SIBERIA RR2

HISTORY OF CONTACT WITH RUSSIANS

The Yakut once lived in southern Cis-Baikalia and earlier, possibly, in the Sayan Mountains. Under pressure from the Mongol-Buryat, they wandered into the Lena Valley occupied by Tungus tribes, whom they forced to retreat from the valley into the mountains. These events which occurred in the thirteenth or fourteenth century of our era, naturally could not be recorded in the old Russian annals. Our information is based on oral traditions, preserved among the Yakut.

We have previously noted (see p. 64) that the Yakut were subjugated by two different Cossack parties from Mangasey aand Yeniseisk. The Olekminsk fortress on the Lena River was erected in 1630 when only Tungus lived in the region. In 1637 a Cossack party, under the command of Busa, collected tribute in furs from the Yakut of the Yana River.

In 1638 the Cossack elder, Postnik Ivanov, with a party of twenty-seven men, left Yakutsk on horseback, crossed the Verkhoyansk Ridge and entered the valley of the upper course of the Yana River, meeting first Tungus, and later Yakut.

In 1641 a Cossack party, under the command of Stadukhin, journeyed to the northeast of Yakutsk and reached the tableland, Oimekon, on the upper course of the Indighirka River. There they met Reindeer Tungus and cattle-breeding Yakut and exacted fur tribute from them.

In 1675 there were in Olekminsk 206 tribute-paying Yakut and Tungus; forty years previously there were no Yakut in Olekminsk. On the Viliui River were three camps of Tungus and Yakut, totaling 1005 men; in Shiganek were 332 Yakut and Tungus; in Verkhoyansk 125 Yakut tax payers.

By 1620 a report had reached Tobolsk from the Mangaseya Cossacks of the Great (Lena) River and the Lena Yakut. In 1631 they descended by the Viliui River, a tributary of the Lena, to the Lena River and imposed tribute on the adjacent Yakut. In 1632 a party of Cossacks under the command of the Boyar's son, Shakhov, took tribute in sables from a clan of Viliui horse-breeding Yakut. The Viliui River farther up from its mouth was occupied by Tungus only. The northern boundary of the distribution of the Yakut at that time was the mouth of the Viliui. The whole Lena Valley from the mouth of the Viliui River to the south, at a distance of about 500 kilometers (or 310 miles) was occupied by Yakut. In their possession were also all the Lena islands of that region, rich in

6: Sauer--317 G-5 (1785-94) 1802 Yakut
116, 167, 563

"I am induced to be so particular with regard to these rivers, [RCH: the Amur, Argoon, Tshukir, and Silempid Rivers] because they form a secure retreat to such Yakuti and Tungoose as are dissatisfied with their situations about Olekma, Yakutsk, the Vilui, and Ud. Here they enjoy the protection of the Chinese, and, I am told, have built several strong places: and, as they are very numerous, they form no inconsiderable advance guard to the Chinese frontiers.

In the year 1787, there migrated to China, from the districts of Olekma, Yakutsk, and the Vilui, more than 6000 Yakuti, with all their possessions (1).

1. This intelligence I obtained, in the house of the Ispravnik Mr. Hornofsky, from Messrs. Evers and Kyshkin, both assessors in the Russian service.

These migrations certainly reduce the number of Tartars tributary to Russia."

9: Stadling--112 E-3 (1898) 1901 Yakut
116, 167, 651, 177.65 Russia
636.65

"The historical records of those times, scanty though they are, serve, in addition to the traditions of the natives, to show the manner in which the latter were subjugated to Russian rule. Having by finesse or by firearms made themselves lords and masters, and robbed the natives of their furs and skins, these scoundrels compelled them to contribute annually, under the name of Yassak or taxes, a large quantity of sable and other valuable furs, and in consequence they were soon reduced to extreme want and famine. A large number of them fled to the most distant parts of the country to the north and north-east, but the invaders followed them even down to the Arctic sea and to the border of the land of the Tschuktchis, compelling them to pay the Yassak. These adventurers met with very little resistance; only the then numerous Yukagirs and Lamuts fought bravely for their liberty, and, later, the courageous Tschuktchi, who up to this day, though nominally under Russian rule, have in reality preserved their independence."

Y /2 cont./

121 who, in the year 1875, again visited the lower part of the Olenék
[114] and the Lena to complete his observations, while at the same time I took part in the surveying of Siberia, likewise started by the Geographical Society.

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[126] Since East Siberia, and especially the part under consideration here, is apt to be a complete terra incognita to the foreign reader to an even greater extent than to the Russian, I shall /3/ also add here for better orientation a brief survey of the history, rather uneventful in itself, of this northernmost region of Russia, with reference to the general map of the territory between the Jenisseí and Jana /Yana/ appended to this volume, which, drawn up according to our data, was reproduced by the Imperial Russian General Staff.

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175 The stretches of land of interest to us were discovered by Rus-
648 sian Cossacks in the first half ot the seventeenth century. The
●167 city of Mangaséja /Mangazeya/ was founded on the river Tas /Taz/ in Samojeden /Samoyed/ country about the year 1600
[361] under the rule of Czar Boris Fedorovich Godunov. From here the Cossacks soon penetrated to the Jenisseí, founded there in the year 1607 near the mouth of the Turuchán /Turukhan/ River a settlement named after it, to which the entire trade of Mangaséja was later directed, and soon afterwards also discovered the mouths of the Jenisseí and the Pjássida River lying to the east. Spurred on by ambition and also not forgetting their pockets, Cossacks in the following years gradually pushed up the (Lower) Tungúska, emptying into the Jenisseí near Turuchánsk, before them, as Fischer (1) relates, the hunters ("are rovers who band together in

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1. Johann Eberhard Fischer, Sibirische Geschichte /Siberian History/, St. Petersburg, 1768. 2 vols. The following very characteristic quotations are taken from this work.

order to catch game"). The Lena was reached probably as early as 1620 (even earlier by the hunters) by crossing the watershed, barely 30 versts wide here, from the present village of Podwolótschnaja /Podvoloshnaya/ on the Tunguska and therefore emerging about 50 versts below the present Kirensk.

T
648 This was not accomplished without battle with the resident
721 tribes. Fischer tells about a band /4/ of 189 hunters: "Never-
175 theless they were occasionally sharply rapped on the knuckles

/5 cont./

each kettle." Unfortunately discord now arose among the Russians themselves. The above-mentioned expedition from Turuchansk had traveled down the Wiljui, captured a Cossack division sent by Beketow, imposed on various Jakuten tribes who had previously paid their jassak to Jakutsk another such, and finally set up a winter camp on the Aldán. The Jakuten /Yakut/, outraged at such treatment, besieged the Jakutsk fort in January and February of 1634, and little was needed for the garrison to starve to death. Fortunately, however, "the Jakuten became bored and went away."

The fight ended, however, when Korytow was taken prisoner and sent back to Turuchansk, but several Jakuten tribes, discontented with the new regiment, went in search of more distant regions--some emigrated to the Wiljui, others to the Arctic Ocean, and still others to the present Oljókminsk /Olekminsk/ district. The enterprising Jenisseisk Cossacks, however, did not rest /6/ on their laurels. In the year 1636 Jelissei /Elisei/ Búsa was sent out from Jenisseisk under orders to visit the rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean and to impose jassak on the dwellers along them. With ten Cossacks and 40 hunters, after he had wintered in Oljóminsk, he went to the mouth of the Lena in the following spring and from there, after a short journey, reached the mouth of the Olenek. "Here he went upstream until he met some Tungus, from whom he seized five sorok (5 x 40 = 200) sables as tribute; and, since winter was at hand, he built for himself and his people a hut for winter quarters." In the meantime, however, the Jakutsk Cossacks had also discovered the Olenek. From the Wiljui, which, after the expulsion of the Turuchansk people, was now open to them, they went up the Marchá /Markha/ and thus reached the upper part of the Olenek, where, in the same year that Busa appeared as conqueror on the lower course, they carried on the same business as he did, without knowing about him. In the following spring Busa traveled overland to the Lena, which he reached near Siktjach /Siktyakh/ (at 70° latitude), again built himself boats, and navigated with them again down the Lena, but then to the east, entered the Jána /Yana/, and imposed jassak on the dwellers along this river, as well as, in subsequent years, on the natives living farther to the east on the Arctic Ocean. He did not return to

53: Tokarev and Gurvich E-4 (no date) 1964
RV2 Yakut RV2

parts. By the end of the 18th century, the fur resources of the Yakut district were running out and the district itself had been partially devastated through the piratical rule of the tsarist authorities. At the same time, the Yakut population, which had migrated from the Lena-Vilyuy district for various reasons, appeared on the borderland of Yakutiya, where they had not been seen before—on the Kolyma, Indigirka, Olenek and Anabar right up to the Lower Tunguska Basin.

But even during those first few decades contact with the Russian people favorably influenced the economics and culture of the Yakuts. The Russians brought a higher culture with them; agriculture was already in evidence on the Lena by the middle of the 17th century; the Russian type of dwelling, Russian fabric clothes, new trades, new furnishings and domestic objects slowly began to find their way among the Yakut population.

It is an extremely important fact that the establishment of Russian authority in Yakutiya put a stop to the intertribal warring and looting by the toyons, which up to that time had been a great hardship for the Yakut population.

An end was also put to the arbitrary behavior of the Russian soldiers, who often fell out among themselves and tried to draw the Yakuts into their quarrels. The order established in 1640 in the Yakut country was better than the previous state of chronic anarchy and constant internecine strife.

In the 18th century, by dint of the further penetration by the Russians to the east (the annexation of Kamchatka, the Chukchi peninsula, the Aleutian Islands and Alaska), Yakutiya played the part of a transit camp for new campaigns and the acquisition of more distant lands.

Between 1720 and 1740, the expeditions of Bering increased the importance of the Yakutsk–Okhotsk highway, which was used to transport a great deal of freight (this highway retained its importance up to the middle of the 19th century). All this drew Yakutiya into Russia's system of economic ties and thereby raised the general level of the productive forces of that territory.

The influx of Russian peasants (particularly along the Lena Valley on account of the construction of the mail route in 1773) created the right conditions for mutual influence between Russian and Yakut cultural elements. By the end of the 17th and 18th centuries, agriculture began to be practiced by the Yakuts, though at first it was a very slow business and Russian-type houses began to appear. Nevertheless, even in the 19th century the number of Russian settlers was comparatively small.

In addition to peasant colonization, of great importance in the 19th century was the system of convict settlements in Yakutiya. Together with the criminal convicts, whose effect on the Yakuts was negative, political exiles began to appear in Yakutiya in the second half of the 19th century; these were first the Narodniks[2], and later, in the 1890's, the Marxists, and they played a large part in the cultural and political development of the Yakut masses.

By the beginning of the 20th century, great strides had been made in the economic development of Yakutiya, at least in the central regions

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[2] Literally, "Populists;" adherents of a political movement directed toward a radical reconstruction of the social order through the peasantry.—Ed.

55:Popov E-5 (no date) 1964 RV2 Yakut RV2
Dolgan

and Muna on the Lena; the Edzhen group lived on the lower reaches and the Dongot group on the upper reaches of the Olenek. The ancestors of the Karyntuo probably also lived on the Olenek.

Clans with the name Dolgan and Edyan (Edzhen) were commonly found among the Evens and Evenks. For example, Dolgan clans are known in the regions of the Anadyr' and Gizhiga, on the Kamchatka and Okhotsk coast; Edzhen clans are known in the Aldan Basin, around the Ayan on the Okhotsk coast, and so on.

During the 18th century the ancestors of the present-day Dolgans migrated to the northwest, the Dolgan groups moving to the rivers Popigay and Khatanga, the Dongot and Edzhens to the Noril'sk Lakes region, and the Karyntuo to the Boganida River basin. Those left on the Lena became part of the local Yakut naslegs as separate clans.

The first Yakut settlers appeared at the end of the 17th century in the Khatanga Basin on the river Kheta, and from then on the influx continued to increase. In the 18th century these Yakuts formed into the Lower Tundra Yakut Volost.

Even before the Yakuts—at the beginning of the first half of the 17th century—the rivers Pyasina, Dudypta, Boganida, Kheta, and Khatanga were settled by Russian hunters and trappers who founded the ancient Russian population of these places, subsequently known as tundra peasants. They were chiefly concerned with fishing, and to a lesser extent with hunting. It was from them in particular that the Dolgans and Nganasans learned to set pitfall traps for the polar fox. The influence of their Russian neighbors has long been evident in the dwellings and everyday life of the Dolgans, that is to say, during the migration to the Taymyr.

During the 18th and 19th centuries the gap between the culture and everyday life of the different groups of the population in this territory began to narrow. The Yakut language became predominant and was absorbed not only by originally Tungus groups, but also by a large number of tundra peasants. Intermarriage swept away the former barriers between the Evenks, Yakuts and Russians to an ever greater extent.

The system of tsarist administration was no different here from what existed in any other part of Northern Siberia. The Dolgans, Yakuts and Evenks had to pay the fur-tax as "natives" and formed "clans" headed by princelings, while the tundra peasants were forced to pay a poll tax, were formed into a "community" and headed by an elder. People living many hundreds of kilometers away from the nearest centers were economically dependent on the merchants who monopolized supplies to the region, bought up all the furs, and cruelly exploited the population.

Economy and Everyday Life

The main occupations of the Dolgans of the past were reindeer-breeding, hunting, and, in certain regions, fishing. Until quite recently the Dolgans were still leading a nomadic life. Their nomadizing was basically of two types. In the region of the Noril'sk Lakes and in the basin of the Popigay, they retained a more archaic system of nomadizing and did not leave, generally speaking, the forest-tundra belt, but kept to the forest-covered river valleys in the winter, and wandered back to the bare steppes for the summer. The winter camps of other groups of Dolgans stretched along the forest-tundra belt from Lake Pyasino to the lower reaches of the Popigay. These were typical "edge-of-the-forest" dwellers. The winter was spent in the forest-tundra with slight deviations south of the northern boundary of the forest vegetation, while the summer was passed in the tundra,

Y /38 cont./
484 whom he traveled for a time, had even swum down the Bureja
T 26 years earlier to 60 versts above its mouth, where he came
439 upon a Chinese guard (2). Just as the Yakut follow the Russian

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2. Reise, etc., Vol. IV, p. 166, note 1. On the other hand, the report of the escape of 6,000 Yakut over the Russian border into the Amur region, first made known and elaborated by Billings, and later repeated by many others (Sauer, Capt. Jos. Billings' Geogr.-astronom. Reise nach den nördl. Gegend. Russlands zur Unters. der Münd. des Kowima-Flusses /Capt. Jos. Billings' Geographical-Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Regions of Russia to Investigate the Mouth of the Kowima River/, etc., transl. from the English, Berlin, 1802, pp. 367, 368), originated, according to Middendorff, simply because of confusion (Sauer had heard this story in the house of the ispravnik, Hornofskij, from the assessors, Ewers and Kyschkin), and such a mass crossing of the Yakut into Chinese territory never took place (see his Reise, etc., Vol. IV, p. 169). I must agree completely, for such a number of immigrants from such a vigorous, tough, and enterprising people as the Yakut would have attracted attention in the Amur region in any case, whereas in reality aside from the isolated traders, there were no traces of any Yakut there.

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439 Tungus, so, on the other hand, do the Daur follow the Chinese Birar and Manegir. With the same interest in trade as the former,

SS /92 cont./
101 questions concerning the peoples of the Amur region will only
121 rarely be found in the following pages. There are only very
SS few definite, undeniable, self-evident facts in this direction,
174 but many appearances and circumstances which can be connected in combinations and surmises that have a certain degree of probability.

SS There can hardly be any doubt but that in the Amur region
174 in the historical period, too, many changes and shifts in the
167 habitation sites of its peoples have taken place. How could
648 the great movements of peoples which demonstrably took place all around the Amur region not have sent waves also into the Amur region? And how is it conceivable that the many wars for which the Amur region has been the theater or in which many of its peoples have taken part would not also have caused many a change in their areas of distribution? One need only remember that before the Manchu conquered the imperial throne of China in the seventeenth century, their ancestors had already risen through successful warfare to be the rulers of this mighty empire twice: the first time as Khitan or Liao in the tenth century (907-1125) and then in the twelfth century (1125-1243) as Jutschi /93/ (Njutschi, Dschurdschi) or Kin /Chin/, as their dynasty called itself on the throne. Of necessity the entire southern Amur region was involved when these warlike hordes broke out of their forests and mountains. The immediately subsequent movement of the Mongols under Genghis Khan and his successors, which itself arose in the source area of the Amur River and, among other things, broke the power of the Kin in China, in turn brought forth a series of migrations of peoples that must have extended from the west and north even into the Amur region. When the Buryat, a Mongolian tribe, advanced to the
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174 source country of the Amur River and beyond, to Lake Baikal,
● 167 they came into contact at the latter with the Turkish-Tatar
648 original dwellers on it, the Yakut, who, retreating before the intruders, descended into the Lena Valley and spread northward

174 /93 cont./
167 along this river (1). There, however, they in turn encountered
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1. According to Gmelin (Reise durch Sibirien, von dem Jahr 1733 bis 1743 /Journey Through Siberia from 1733 to 1743/, Göttingen, 1751, Vol. II, pp. 344, 345), even in his time there was among the Yakut an old story about the pressure that they had suffered from the Buryat, which had caused them to move down the Lena Valley. Cf. also Müller, Samml. Russ. Gesch. /Collection on Russian History/, Vol. VI, 1761, p. 147; Fischer, Sibir. Gesch. /Siberian History/, St. Petersb., 1768, Vol. I, pp. 108, 109; Schlözer /Schlötzer/, Allgem. Nord. Gesch. /General History of the Northland/, Halle, 1771, p. 416; Stepanov", Eniseisk. gub. /Yenisei Province/, St. Petersburg, 1835, Part II, p. 45; Ritter, Asien, Vol. II, p. 5; Middendorff, Reise in den äuss. Norden und Osten Sibir. /A Journey in the Extreme North and East of Siberia/, Vol. IV, pp. 1542, 1545. Even the name "Baikal" is said to be of Yakut origin and to mean something like "abundant waters" (cf. Laxmann, Sibirische Briefe /Letters from Siberia/, ed. by Schlözer, Göttingen, 1769, p. 37, note).

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many Tungusic tribes who put up a stubborn resistance against them and, as it still survived vigorously in the last century in their traditions, only retreated after many bloody battles (2).

2. Gmelin, op. cit., p. 345; Müller,

Y 174 167 648

/93 cont./

2. (cont.)
op. cit., pp. 150, 151; Fischer, op. cit., p. 110; Schlözer, loc. cit.

T 174 167 648 [114]

While part of the Tungus retreated to the west, to the Yenisei (3),

3. Stepanof (Eniseiskaia gub., Part II, p. 43) shifts the time when the Tungus came to the Yenisei to the twelfth or thirteenth century, which is probably too far back, since they were not pushed out of their sites on Lake Baikal by the Buryat until the fourteenth century (see Middendorff, loc. cit.).

another part was pushed toward the extreme north up to the Arctic Sea, and still others moved eastward along the right tributaries of the Lena to the Stanovoi Mountains, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Amur region. Since the tough and vigorous Yakut did not stop their expansion until they had reached the shores of the Arctic Sea in the north, the northwest, and the northeast (4), the migrations among the Tungus and other

Y 174 167 648

4. See Middendorff, Reise, etc., Vol. IV, pp. 1324, 1467, 1543, concerning the gradual advance of the Yakut in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries into the Lena Valley up to the coasts of the Arctic Sea, as well as in the northwest to the Taimyr region and in the northeast to the Jana /Yana/, Indigirka, Kilyma, and in our century even up to the Sea of Okhotsk. Their many advances into the Amur region have been noted repeatedly above.

Y 174 169 648 /93 cont./ peoples (5) occasioned by it must have continued for a long time

YT [174] [167] [113]

5. For instance, among the Yukagir, the Tschuwanz /Chuvan/, and others. Some also see in this the cause that led the original inhabitants of the extreme north, such as, for example, the Omok, relatives or the ancestors of the Yukagir (see above, pp. 2 and 3), to leave the mainland, according to legend, and to emigrate to a still unknown polar region; for example, Markham (see Whymper, Trav. and advent. in the territ. of Aliaska, London, 1868, p. 251), Neumann (Izv. Sibirsk. Otd. Imp. Russk. Geogr. Obshch., Vol. III, Irkutsk, 1872, p. 34; Vol. IV, p. 155), and others.

SS 174 167 648 in the directions indicated. But these waves had not yet subsided when a new movement of even greater consequence began from the west -- the advance of the Russian conquerors, which, /94/ of course, exerted the greatest and most lasting influence upon the ethnographic conditions throughout Siberia. Advancing relentlessly, the stream of these not so numerous, but extraordinarily bold conquerors poured from the north and the west during the seventeenth century into the Amur region, passing over it like repeated tidal waves, and frequently ravaging it from one end to the other. Finally, many such movements on the mainland must have been felt on nearby Sakhalin, where, moreover, also from the south, through events like the gradual expansion of Japanese power toward the north, many changes in the original delimitation of its people had to follow.

S.S. 175 167 Now, what shifts in the habitation sites of the Amur peoples actually took place as a consequence of those events we can only gather from the historical reports concerning the Amur